Approved For Release 99970970 - CIA 1128 / 110 Pp 1000100100<u>047-8</u>

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO. A-1017.1

COUNTRY

Germany (East)

DATE OF INFORMATION 10 & 13 day 2050

SUBJECT

COPENHAGEN RADIO PLAN

HOW

PUBLISHED

Radio Broadcasts

Carrier and Assirt I have been

DATE DIST. 2 May 1950

25X1A2g

WHERE

PUBLISHED

Berlin

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

PUBLISHED

10 & 13 May 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

German

REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1A6a

SOURCE Documentary (Radio Broadcasts monitored at

When the Copenhagen Plan was introduced on 15 March 1950 the Soviet Zone broadcast transmitter "Doutschlandsender" vacated its prewar long-wave channel of 191 kilocycles for lack of new frequency allocation. Two short-wave transmitters were substituted, although announcements by the station suggested that this might be only a temporary expedient.

As of 10 May 1950 the "Deutschlandsender", apparently without preliminary announcement, resumed long-wave broadcasting on the new channel of 263 kilocycles, a frequency assigned in the Copenhalen Plan as channel number 13 for the exclusive use of the Moscow No. 2 transmitter.

According to a news release broadcast by DPA in German He 1schreiber on 13 May at 0120 CMT, the director of the Czechoslo ak Broadcasting Corporation, Stahl, gave assurance to the director of the East German Broadcasting Station, Mahle, on the preceding day (12 May) that the Czechoslovak Radio intended to help the last German Radio to overcome the difficulties which have been caused by the Copenhagen Wave Length Plan.

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